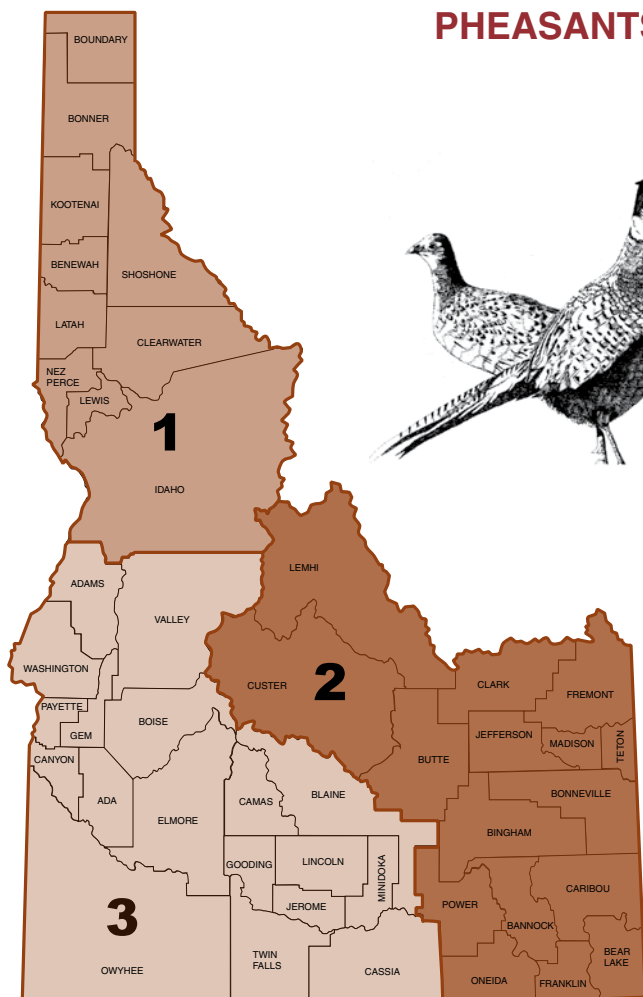


PHEASANTS - ALL VARIETIES



Area 3

Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, **Cassia**, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, **Minidoka**, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington Counties (including all islands in the Snake River except Patch and Porter Islands). Hunting hours start at 10a.m. after opening day on Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Montour and Payette River WMAs.

Seasons

Area 3 seasons begin at noon on opening day and are as follows:

2006 — Oct. 21 through Dec. 31
2007 — Oct. 20 through Dec. 31

Patch and Porter Islands: Seasons begin on the dates shown above. Closing dates will correspond with those set by the Oregon Fish and Game Commission. Check with Southwest Region Office, (208) 465-8465, or see Oregon small game regulations.

Daily Bag Limit..... 3 cocks

Except Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) in Canyon County, C.J. Strike WMA in Owyhee County, birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA in Payette County and Montour Management Area in Gem County and Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County. **2 cocks**

Possession Limit After First Day of Season..... 6 cocks

Except Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) in Canyon County, C.J. Strike WMA in Owyhee County, birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA in Payette County and Montour Management Area in Gem County and Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County. **4 cocks**

YOUTH PHEASANT SEASON

The Youth Pheasant Season opens on the first weekend of October. In Areas 2 and 3 the season begins at noon. It is open statewide and lasts 2 days. It is open for all licensed hunters 15 years of age or younger. All youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older.* The daily bag limit is 3 cocks, and the possession limit after the first day of the season is 6 cocks except on WMAs where pheasants are stocked. Bag limit is 2 cocks and possession limit is 4 cocks.

*One adult may accompany more than one youth hunter.

Pheasant information continues on the next page.

Area 1

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties.

Seasons

2006 — Oct. 14 through Dec. 31
2007 — Oct. 13 through Dec. 31

Daily Bag Limit..... 3 cocks

Possession Limit After First Day of Season..... 6 cocks

Area 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, and Teton counties.

Seasons

Area 2 seasons begin at noon on opening day and are as follows:

2006 — Oct. 21 through Nov. 30
2007 — Oct. 20 through Nov. 30

Daily Bag Limit..... 3 cocks

Except Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Cartier WMA in Madison County, and Sterling WMA in Bingham County. **2 cocks**

Possession Limit After First Day of Season..... 6 cocks

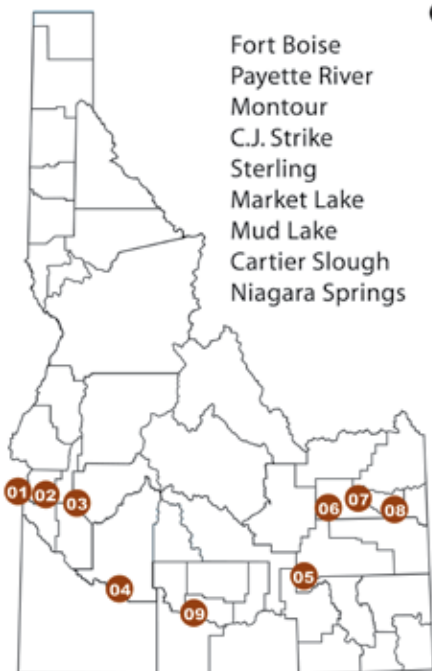
Except Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Cartier WMA in Madison County, Sterling WMA in Bingham County. **4 cocks**

WMA Pheasant Permit

Hunting for pheasants on the nine WMAs listed below requires a WMA pheasant permit. Permit allows the take of 6 pheasants.

Recording harvest: The Department releases pheasants at nine Wildlife management Areas (WMAs) in Southern Idaho. Any person 17 years old or older must have a valid WMA Pheasant Permit in possession while hunting pheasants at the following WMAs:

WMA	Location Code
Fort Boise	01
Payette River	02
Montour	03
C.J. Strike	04
Sterling	05
Market Lake	06
Mud Lake	07
Cartier Slough	08
Niagara Springs	09



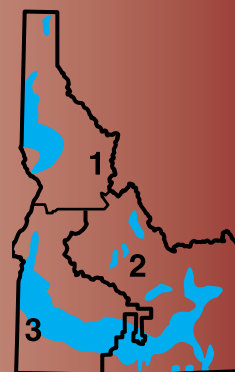
Permit Validation: When a pheasant is reduced to possession, the hunter must immediately:

- Enter in the space provided, the month and day the pheasant was taken.
- Enter in the space provided, the location code (listed above) of the WMA where the pheasant was taken.
- It is not necessary to remove the notch from the permit for each pheasant taken.

NOTE: All upland game hunters and upland game bird hunters are required to wear hunter orange during pheasant season when hunting on Wildlife Management Areas where pheasants are stocked.

Pheasant

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. The ring-necked pheasant is widely distributed in agricultural areas. Important habitat needs are grassy areas or other dense nesting cover at least 18 inches high, permanent cover that provides protection from winter weather, and abundant water and food (especially grain). Pheasants are common in this type of habitat along the Snake River Plain from the Oregon border to central Idaho. They are present in lower densities in agricultural habitats below 5,000 feet in eastern Idaho and below 4,000 feet in northern Idaho from Benewah County south to Whitebird.



FOREST GROUSE Blue, Ruffed, and Spruce ENTIRE STATE OPEN

Seasons

2006 — Sept. 1 through December 31

2007 — Sept. 1 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit.....4 in the aggregate

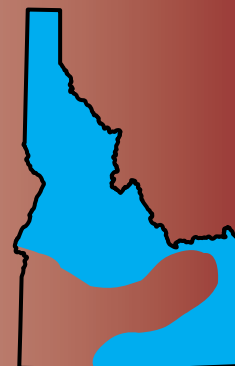
Possession Limit After

First Day of Season8 in the aggregate



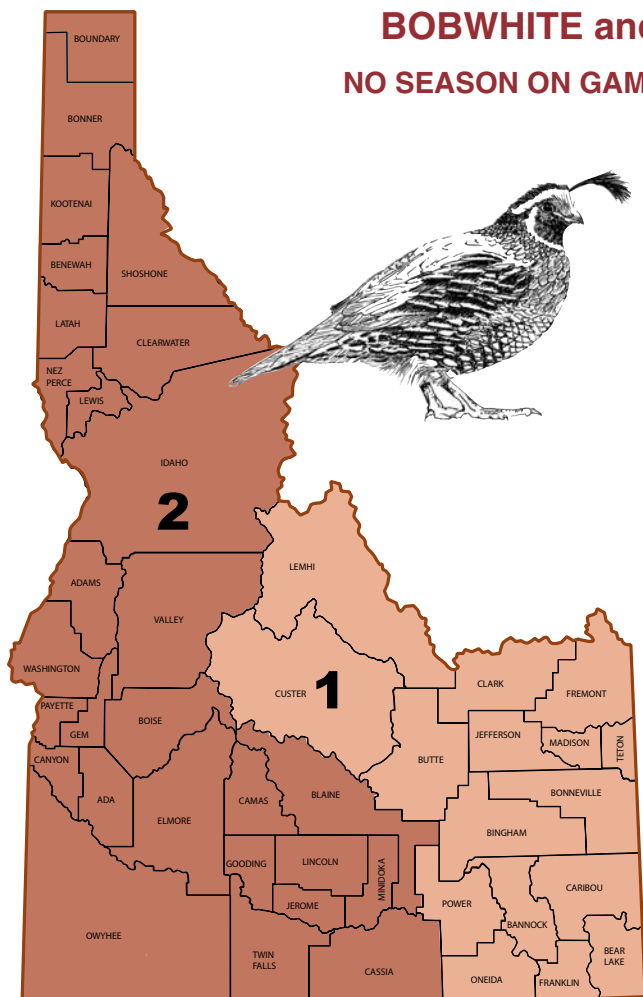
Forest Grouse

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. Idaho's three species of forest grouse are all native to the state. In northern Idaho, ruffed grouse are the most common forest grouse. Good populations are also found in the mountains of central and eastern Idaho and southeastern Idaho west to the Sublett Mountains. Riparian habitats and other moist mountain brush areas are commonly used by these birds. Blue grouse are more common than other grouse in most southern Idaho mountains. They favor high elevation sagebrush and mountain shrub areas for nesting, springs and stream banks for rearing young and rely heavily on Douglas fir for fall and winter food and cover. The sparsely-distributed spruce grouse are found in dense conifer forests, generally from the Salmon and Payette river drainages north.



BOBWHITE and CALIFORNIA QUAIL

NO SEASON ON GAMBEL'S AND MOUNTAIN QUAIL



Area 1

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, and Teton Counties; CLOSED.

Area 2

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls and Washington Counties.

Seasons

2006 — Sept. 16 through January 31

2007 — Sept. 15 through January 31

Daily Bag Limit..... 10 in the aggregate

Possession Limit

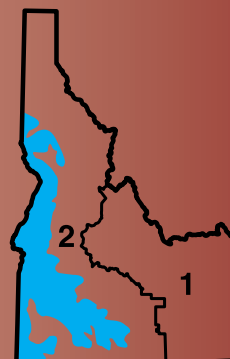
After First Day of Season..... 20 in the aggregate

Mountain quail have recently been reintroduced into historical habitat on Craig Mountain WMA (Nez Perce and Lewis Counties), and in Elmore and Gooding Counties. **If quail are encountered, hunters are cautioned that there is no open hunting season for mountain quail in Idaho.**



Bobwhite and California Quail

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. There are three introduced and one native species of quail in Idaho. The California (valley) quail, which occurs from Twin Falls west to the Oregon border and north to the Palouse Prairie, is the most common. Good populations live along rivers, streams and other areas of abundant water and brushy cover below about 3,500 feet elevation. The bobwhite quail was introduced to Idaho in the 1880s and still exists in small, scattered populations in agricultural areas of the Boise Valley. The Gambel's quail was introduced near Salmon in 1917, and a small population still exists there. The season is closed on Gambel's quail. The mountain quail, a native bird, exists in small, scattered populations in dense mountain brush fields usually associated with riparian areas. It is rare in the mountains from Boise to Bennett Mountain, the Owyhee Mountains, and along the Little Salmon River, Main Salmon and lower Snake River. The season is closed on mountain quail.



SAGE-GROUSE

Over the years, some upland game bird hunters have had a difficult time determining the difference between sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse. This is a problem when sharptails are taken by hunters during the sage-grouse season. Hunters most often mistake sharptails for young sage-grouse. Their ranges do overlap in parts of eastern and southern Idaho.

Sage-Grouse:

Size: Larger, small turkey in size

Color: Darker, black/brown in most cases

Behavior: Slower wing beats

Vocalization: Silent in flight



photo courtesy Noppadol Paothong

**When in doubt,
don't shoot!!!**

**Still confused, please visit our
web site to view videos of both
species in flight**

Sharp-tailed Grouse:

Size: Smaller, chicken or hen pheasant in size.

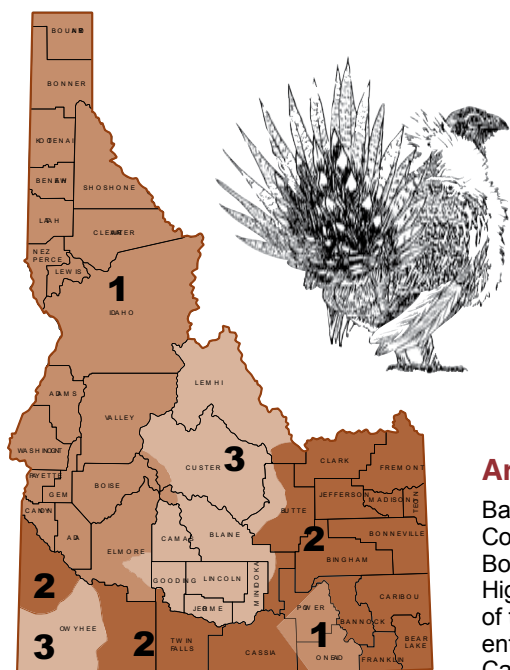
Color: Lighter, slate gray/light brown with white under the wings and lower belly

Behavior: Fast flyers, wobble back and forth when taking off

Vocalization: Chucking in flight, laughing sound



SAGE-GROUSE



Note: Sharp-tailed grouse have recently been introduced into historical range in southern Twin Falls county and south eastern Owyhee County. Twin Falls County, Owyhee County and most of Cassia County are closed to the hunting of sharp-tailed grouse. Be sure of your target!

IDENTIFY YOUR TARGET!

Is it a sage-grouse or a sharp-tailed grouse?

Area 1

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine County within the Salmon River drainage, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Cassia County south of Interstate 86 and east of Interstate 84, Clearwater, Custer County within the Salmon River drainage upstream from and including Valley Creek, Elmore County EXCEPT that portion south and east of US Highway 20 and north of Interstate 84, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Oneida County north and east of Interstate 84, Payette, Power County south of Interstate 86, Shoshone, Valley, and Washington Counties; CLOSED.

Area 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine County east of the Arco-Minidoka road, Bonneville, Butte County south of US Highways 20/26 and 22/33 and east of the Arco-Minidoka road and the entire Birch Creek drainage, Caribou, Cassia EXCEPT that portion south of Interstate 86 and east of Interstate 84, Clark, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi County within the Birch Creek drainage, Madison, Oneida EXCEPT that portion north and east of Interstate 84, Owyhee County north of the Juniper Mountain/Mud Flat/Poison Creek roads and Highway 78 to Grandview and the Snake River, Owyhee County east of the Bruneau River, Power County north of Interstate 86, Twin Falls and Teton Counties.

Seasons

2006 — Sept. 16 through Sept. 22

2007 — Sept. 15 through Sept. 21

Daily Bag Limit.....1

Possession Limit
After First Day

of Season2

Area 3

Blaine County EXCEPT that part within the Salmon River drainage and that part east of the Arco-Minidoka Road, that part of Butte County north of US Highway 20/26 and State Highway 22/33 not within the Birch Creek drainage, and that part south of US Highway 20/26 and State Highway 22/33 and that part west of the Arco-Minidoka Road, Camas, Custer County EXCEPT that portion within the Salmon river drainage upstream from and including Valley Creek, Elmore County south and east of US Highway 20 and north of Interstate 84, Gooding, Jerome, Lemhi County EXCEPT that portion within the Birch Creek drainage, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee County south of the Juniper Mountain/Mud Flat/Poison Creek roads and Highway 78 to Grandview and the Snake River and west of the Bruneau River.

Seasons

2006 — Sept. 16 through Oct. 8

2007 — Sept. 15 through Oct. 7

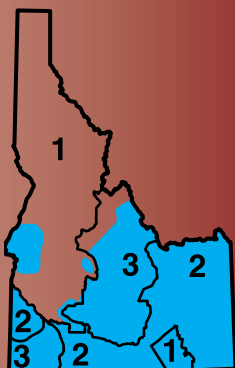
Daily Bag Limit.....2

Possession Limit
After First Day

of Season4

Sage-Grouse

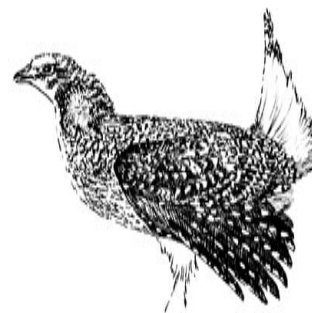
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. This native grouse is widely distributed in areas with large blocks of sagebrush habitat throughout southern Idaho. Sagebrush is a crucial winter food for sage grouse and also provides them with nesting and roosting cover during the rest of the year. Wet places, including agricultural lands, are important feeding areas for hens with chicks and are heavily used by sage grouse during the fall in dry years.



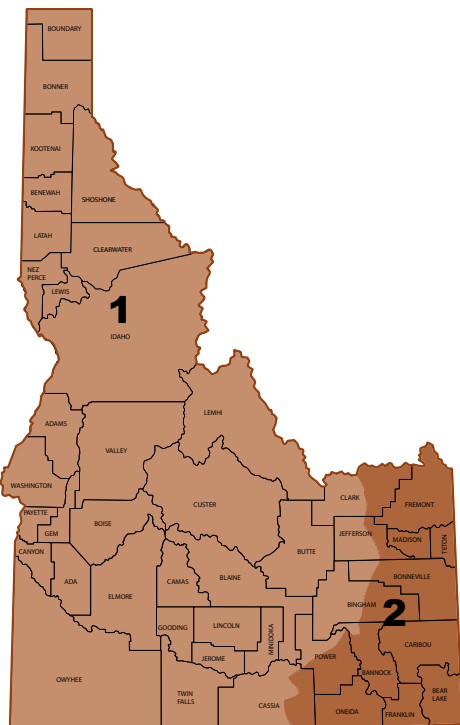
Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit

Validation: Any person hunting sage or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 5-6.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE



Note: Sharp-tailed grouse have recently been introduced into historical range in southern Twin Falls county and south eastern Owyhee County. These areas remain closed to hunting for sharptails to protect these populations. Also, the season is closed on a small remnant population north of Weiser.



Area 1

Ada, Adams, Bannock County west of Interstate 15 and north of Interstate 86, Benewah, Bingham County west of Interstate 15, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Bonneville County west of Interstate 15, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Canyon, Cassia County west of Interstate 84 north of the Malta-Sublett Road and west of the Malta-Strevell Road, Clark County west of Interstate 15, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jefferson County west of Interstate 15, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Power County north of Interstate 86, Shoshone, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington counties; CLOSED.

Area 2

Bingham and Clark counties east of Interstate 15, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson County east of Interstate 15, Madison, and Teton counties, Bonneville County east of Interstate 15, Bannock County east of Interstate 15 and south of Interstate 86, Bear Lake, Caribou, Cassia County east of Interstate 84 and that portion west of Interstate 84 south of the Malta-Sublett Road and east of the Malta-Strevell Road, Franklin, Oneida, and Power County south of Interstate 86.

Seasons

2006 — Oct. 1 through Oct. 31
2007 — Oct. 1 through Oct. 31

Daily Bag Limit.....2

Possession Limit

After First Day

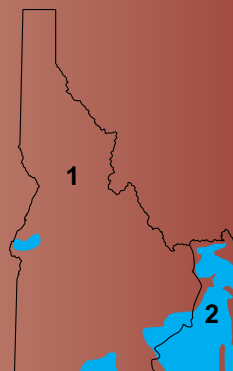
of Season4

Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit

Validation: Any person hunting sage or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See page 5-6.

Sharp-tailed Grouse

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. Columbian sharp-tailed grouse were once distributed in grassland/mountain brush habitats throughout southern and western Idaho north to the Palouse Prairie. Habitat changes due to agricultural development and livestock grazing, and human development, among other factors, have reduced this grouse's range to areas mostly in southeastern Idaho. Agricultural lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program are currently providing important habitat for this species and have led to increased populations since 1986. Good populations still exist from Fremont County south to Utah in grasslands associated with chokecherry, sagebrush, hawthorn, serviceberry, bitterbrush and other brushy cover.



CHUKAR and GRAY PARTRIDGE

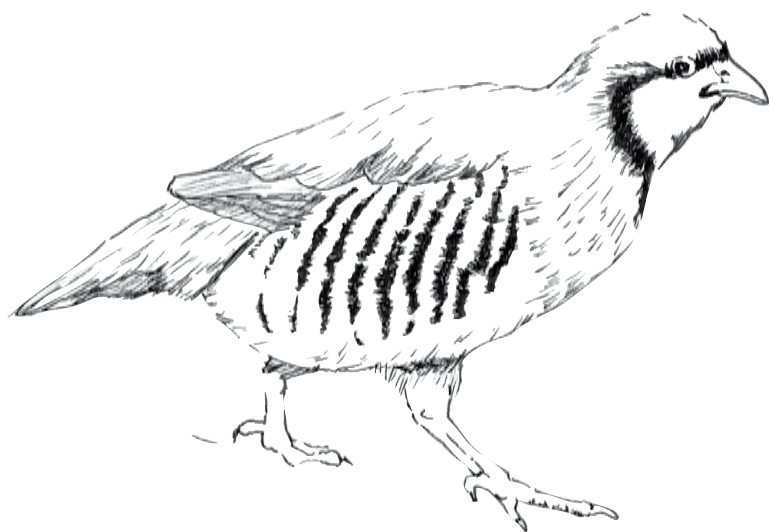
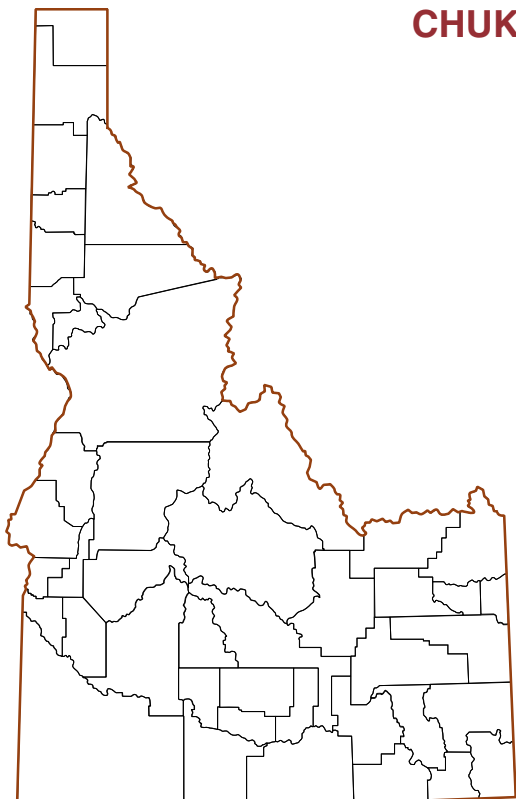
ENTIRE STATE OPEN

Seasons

2006—Sept. 16 through Jan. 31, 2007
2007—Sept. 15 through Jan. 31, 2008

Daily Bag Limit.....8 Chukar
& 8 Gray Partridge

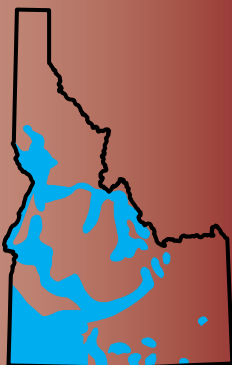
Possession Limit After
First Day of Season.....16 Chukar
& 16 Gray Partridge



Chukar

Distribution and Habitat Use:

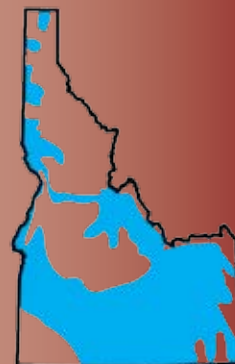
Shaded area(s) show general distribution of chukar partridge. This species was introduced into Idaho from Asia. They are common in suitable habitat along the Salmon, Snake and Boise rivers, and along other river drainages of southern and central Idaho up to an elevation of about 5,000 feet. Chukar habitat consists of steep, rocky canyons with grassy and brushy vegetation.



Gray Partridge

Distribution and Habitat Use:

Gray partridge, another introduced species, are most common in agricultural regions, but can also be found in sagebrush/ grassland areas. They are hardy birds able to withstand severe winter weather if adequate food is available. Gray partridge are widely distributed, but are most common in the state's agricultural valleys.



Mountain Quail Sightings

WANTED

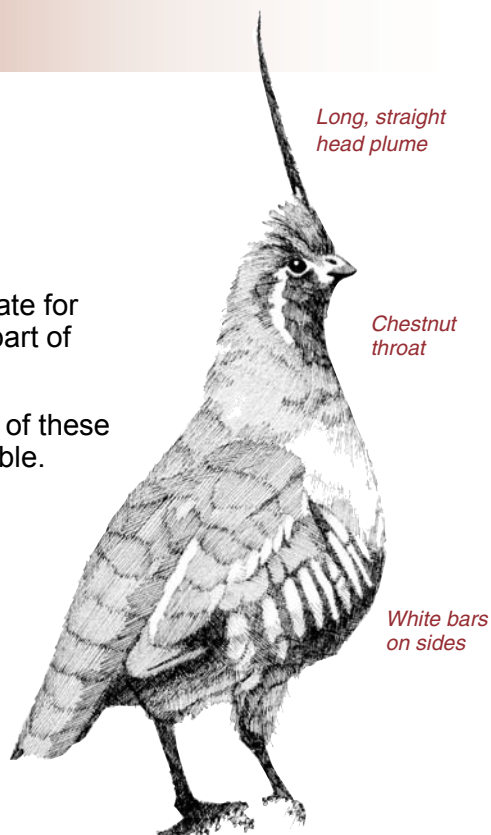
We Need Your Help

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is surveying the state for mountain quail. This bird was once common in the western part of Idaho but now exists only in small scattered populations.

We need your help in determining the status and distribution of these birds. Please report any sighting you make as soon as possible.

What to Look For

- ◆ Long straight head plume
- ◆ Chestnut throat (not black like California quail)
- ◆ Vertical white bars on sides
- ◆ Most common on brushy mountain slopes or in brushy forest



Who to Contact

Headquarters Office—Boise.....	Phone: (208) 334-3700
Panhandle Region—Coeur d'Alene	Phone: (208) 769-1414
Clearwater Region—Lewiston.....	Phone: (208) 799-5010
Southwest Region—Nampa.....	Phone: (208) 465-8465
McCall Subregion—McCall	Phone: (208) 634-8137
Magic Valley Region—Jerome.....	Phone: (208) 324-4350
Southeast Region—Pocatello	Phone: (208) 232-4703
Upper Snake Region—Idaho Falls.....	Phone: (208) 525-7290
Salmon Region—Salmon.....	Phone: (208) 756-2271

www.fishandgame.idaho.gov

Go Wild! Buy Wild! Invest in Idaho's Wildlife

Your support helps Department of Fish and Game nongame wildlife conservation, education, and recreation programs. For a statewide list of assessor's offices, check this website:

<http://itd.idaho.gov/dmv/vehicleservices/assessor.htm>



UPLAND GAME ANIMALS — COTTONTAIL RABBITS AND SNOWSHOE HARES

UNLAWFUL METHODS OF TAKE

No person shall take upland game animals:

- From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- With a trap, snare, net, or shotgun using shotgun shells exceeding three and one-half (3 1/2) inches in length.
- From boats or other craft having a motor attached UNLESS the motor is completely shut off and forward progress has ceased, or the boat is drifting naturally, or it is propelled only by paddle, oars, or pole, or it is beached, moored, or resting at anchor.
- By the use or aid of any electronic call.

TO CORRECTLY DISTINGUISH COTTONTAIL RABBITS (SEASON OPEN) AND PYGMY RABBITS (SEASON CLOSED), CHECK FOR THESE CHARACTERISTICS:

Cottontail Rabbit

Tail: dark above and white underneath

Size: More than one foot in length (13.5-16.6 inches)

Pygmy Rabbit

Tail: buffy gray with no white on it.

Size: Less than one foot in length (9.7-11.3 inches)

- Contact your local regional office to determine if pygmy rabbits are found in your area of interest

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING

Hunting, killing, or molesting upland game animals is prohibited in the following areas:

- Craters of the Moon National Monument. See page 12 for a full description.
- Harriman State Park Wildlife Refuge in Fremont County.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho and Nez Perce Counties.
- That portion of Ada County within Veterans Memorial Park and the area between State Highway 21, Warm Springs Avenue and the New York Canal from the New York Canal Diversion Dam downstream to the Boise City limits.
- Yellowstone National Park in Fremont County.
- Mann's Lake in Nez Perce County and extending three hundred (300) yards beyond the Bureau of Reclamation property that encompasses the lake.
- On any of those portions of federal refuges, State game preserves, State wildlife management areas, bird preserves, bird refuges, and bird sanctuaries for which bird hunting closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action.

SEASON, BAGS AND POSSESSION LIMITS - STATEWIDE			
SPECIES	SEASON	DAILY BAG LIMITS	POSSESSION LIMIT (after 1st day of season)
COTTONTAIL RABBITS	2006: Sept. 1, 2006 - Feb 28, 2007 2007: Sept. 1, 2007 - Feb 28, 2008	8	16
PYGMY RABBITS	SEASON CLOSED		
SNOWSHOE HARES	2006: Sept. 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007 2007: Sept. 1, 2007 - March 31, 2008	8	16

Shaded areas show general distribution of these species

